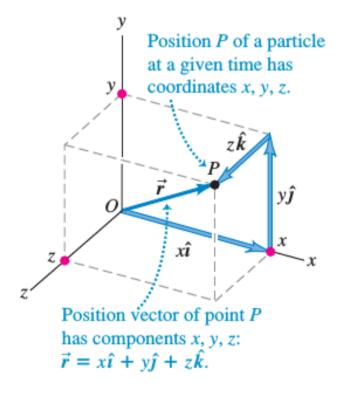
# Cap. 3 Movimiento en dos o tres dimensiones

### 3.1 Vectores de posición y velocidad

Vector posición:

$$\vec{r} = x\hat{\imath} + y\hat{\jmath} + z\hat{k}$$
 (3.1)

**3.1** The position vector  $\vec{r}$  from the origin to point *P* has components *x*, *y*, and *z*. The path that the particle follows through space is in general a curve (Fig. 3.2).



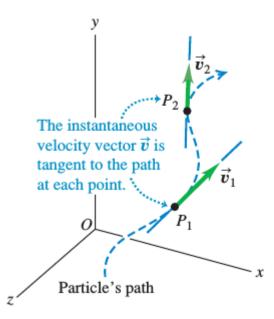
### Velocidad media:

$$\vec{v}_{av} = \frac{\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t}$$
 (3.2)

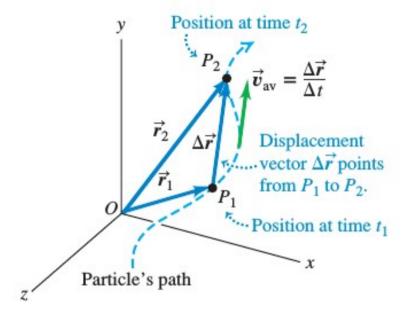
### Velocidad instantánea:

$$\vec{v} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d \vec{r}}{dt}$$
 (3.3)

**3.3** The vectors  $\vec{v}_1$  and  $\vec{v}_2$  are the instantaneous velocities at the points  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  shown in Fig. 3.2.



**3.2** The average velocity  $\vec{v}_{av}$  between points  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  has the same direction as the displacement  $\Delta \vec{r}$ .



### Componentes:

$$v_x = \frac{dx}{dt}$$
  $v_y = \frac{dy}{dt}$   $v_z = \frac{dz}{dt}$  (3.4)

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt}\hat{i} + \frac{dy}{dt}\hat{j} + \frac{dz}{dt}\hat{k} \quad (3.5)$$

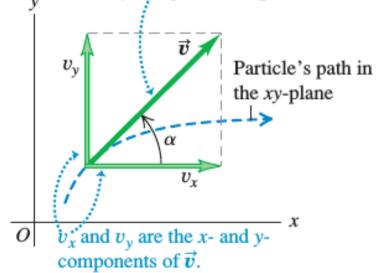
$$|\vec{\boldsymbol{v}}| = v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2}$$
 (3.6)

### En el plano x-y:

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{v_y}{v_x} \quad (3.7)$$

**3.4** The two velocity components for motion in the *xy*-plane.

The instantaneous velocity vector  $\vec{v}$  is always tangent to the path.



### 3.2 Vector Aceleración:

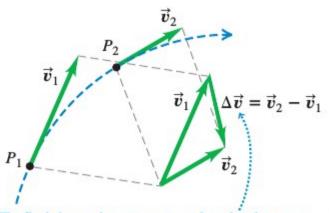
### Aceleración promedio:

$$\vec{a}_{\text{av}} = \frac{\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} \quad (3.8)$$

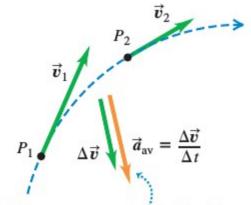
**3.6** (a) A car moving along a curved road from  $P_1$  to  $P_2$ . (b) How to obtain the change in velocity  $\Delta \vec{v} = \vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1$  by vector subtraction. (c) The vector  $\vec{a}_{av} = \Delta \vec{v}/\Delta t$  represents the average acceleration between  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ .

(b)

(a)  $\vec{v}_2$ This car accelerates by slowing while rounding a curve. (Its instantaneous velocity changes in both magnitude and direction.)



To find the car's average acceleration between  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ , we first find the change in velocity  $\Delta \vec{v}$  by subtracting  $\vec{v}_1$  from  $\vec{v}_2$ . (Notice that  $\vec{v}_1 + \Delta \vec{v} = \vec{v}_2$ .)



(c)

The average acceleration has the same direction as the change in velocity,  $\Delta \vec{v}$ .

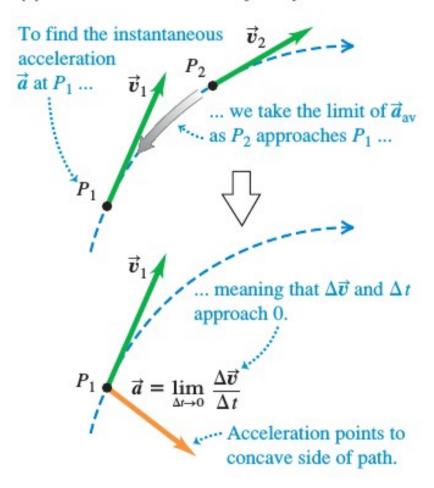
### Aceleración instantánea:

$$\vec{a} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d \vec{v}}{dt}$$
 (3.9)

(b) Acceleration: straight-line trajectory

Only if the trajectory is a straight line ... 
$$\vec{v}_2$$
 
$$\vec{v}_1$$
 
$$\vec{v}_1$$
 
$$\vec{d} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$$
 ... is the acceleration in the direction of the trajectory.

- **3.7** (a) Instantaneous acceleration  $\vec{a}$  at point  $P_1$  in Fig. 3.6. (b) Instantaneous acceleration for motion along a straight line.
- (a) Acceleration: curved trajectory



$$a_x = \frac{dv_x}{dt}$$
  $a_y = \frac{dv_y}{dt}$   $a_z = \frac{dv_z}{dt}$  (3.10)

$$\vec{a} = \frac{dv_x}{dt}\hat{i} + \frac{dv_y}{dt}\hat{j} + \frac{dv_z}{dt}\hat{k}$$
 (3.11)

$$a_x = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$
  $a_y = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$   $a_z = \frac{d^2z}{dt^2}$  (3.12)

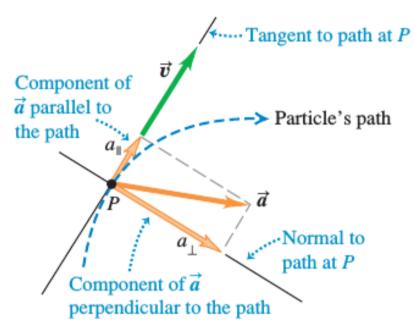
$$\vec{a} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}\hat{i} + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}\hat{j} + \frac{d^2z}{dt^2}\hat{k}$$
 (3.13)

## Componentes paralela y perpendicular de la aceleración:

La componente de la aceleración paralela a la velocidad (o al camino) nos dice información sobre los cambios en la rapidez de la partícula,

La componente de la aceleración perpendicular a la velocidad (o al camino) nos dice información sobre los cambios en la **dirección** de la partícula.

**3.10** The acceleration can be resolved into a component  $a_{\parallel}$  parallel to the path (that is, along the tangent to the path) and a component  $a_{\perp}$  perpendicular to the path (that is, along the normal to the path).



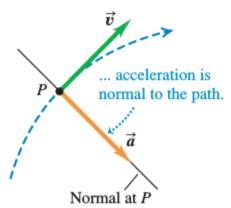
- 3.11 The effect of acceleration directed (a) parallel to and (b) perpendicular to a particle's velocity.
- (a) Acceleration parallel to velocity

Changes only magnitude of velocity: speed changes; direction doesn't.  $\vec{v}_1$   $\vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_1 + \Delta \vec{v}$ 

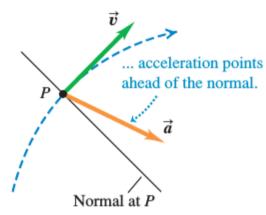
(b) Acceleration perpendicular to velocity

Changes only *direction* of velocity: particle follows curved path at constant speed.  $\vec{v}_1 \wedge \Delta \vec{v}$   $\vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_1 + \Delta \vec{v}$ 

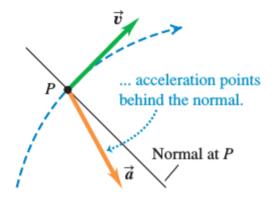
- **3.12** Velocity and acceleration vectors for a particle moving through a point *P* on a curved path with (a) constant speed, (b) increasing speed, and (c) decreasing speed.
- (a) When speed is constant along a curved path ...



**(b)** When speed is increasing along a curved path ...



**(c)** When speed is decreasing along a curved path ...



### 3.3 Movimiento de proyectiles

- Un proyectil es un cuerpo que recibe una velocidad inicial y su trayectoria es determinada por la aceleración de la gravedad y resistencia del aire.
- La gravedad sólo acelera al proyectil verticalmente y NO horizontalmente.
- Es una combinación de un movimiento horizontal con velocidad constante y un movimiento vertical con aceleración constante

$$a_x = 0$$
  $a_y = -g$  (3.14)

$$v_x = v_{0x}$$
 (3.15)

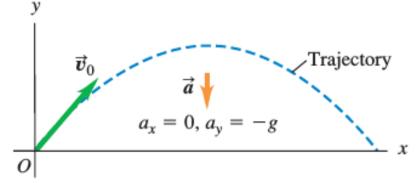
$$x = x_0 + v_{0x}t$$
 (3.16)

$$v_y = v_{0y} - gt$$
 (3.17)

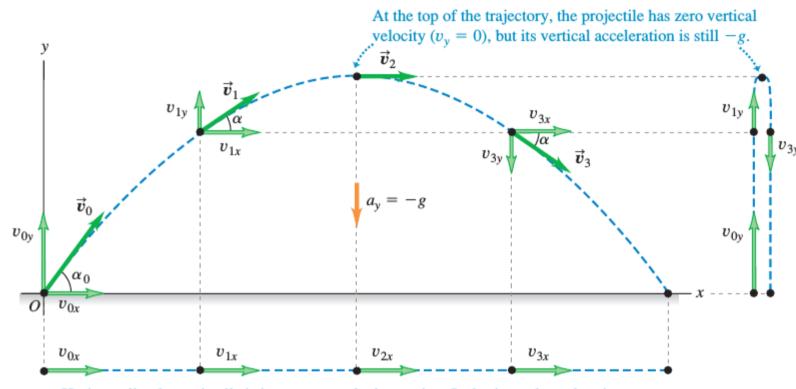
$$y = y_0 + v_{0y}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$
 (3.18)

**3.15** The trajectory of an idealized projectile.

- A projectile moves in a vertical plane that contains the initial velocity vector  $\vec{v}_0$ .
- Its trajectory depends only on  $\vec{v}_0$  and on the downward acceleration due to gravity.



**3.17** If air resistance is negligible, the trajectory of a projectile is a combination of horizontal motion with constant velocity and vertical motion with constant acceleration.



Vertically, the projectile is in constant-acceleration motion in response to the earth's gravitational pull. Thus its vertical velocity *changes* by equal amounts during equal time intervals.

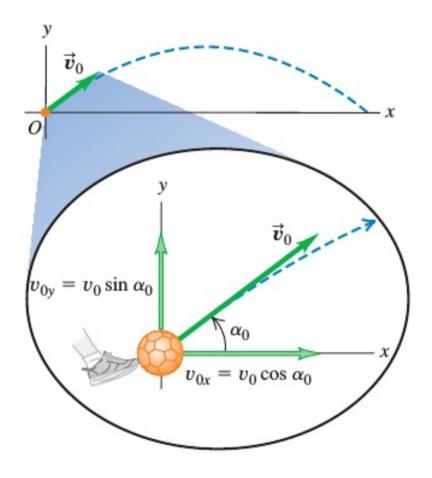
Horizontally, the projectile is in constant-velocity motion: Its horizontal acceleration is zero, so it moves equal x-distances in equal time intervals.

$$v_{0x} = v_0 \cos \alpha_0$$
  $v_{0y} = v_0 \sin \alpha_0$  (3.19)

Sustituyendo las ecs 3.19 a través de las ecs 3.15 - 3.18 y colocando  $x_0 = y_0 = 0$  se obtienen las ecuaciones del movimiento de un proyectil:

$$x = (v_0 \cos \alpha_0)t$$
 (3.20)  
 $y = (v_0 \sin \alpha_0)t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$  (3.21)  
 $v_x = v_0 \cos \alpha_0$  (3.22)  
 $v_y = v_0 \sin \alpha_0 - gt$  (3.23)

**3.18** The initial velocity components  $v_{0x}$  and  $v_{0y}$  of a projectile (such as a kicked soccer ball) are related to the initial speed  $v_0$  and initial angle  $\alpha_0$ .



$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
 (3.24)

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$$
 (3.25)

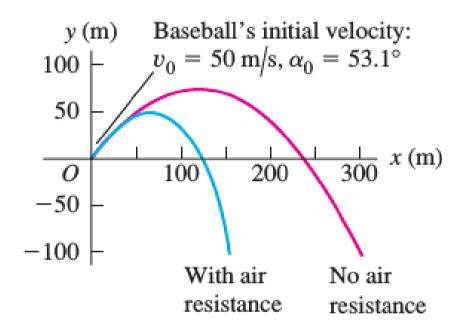
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{v_y}{v_x} \tag{3.26}$$

Despejando t en 3.2 y sustituyéndolo en 3.21 y colocando  $x_0 = y_0$  = 0 encontramos una ecuación parabólica que determina la forma de la trayectoria:

$$y = (\tan \alpha_0)x - \frac{g}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha_0}x^2$$
 (3.27)

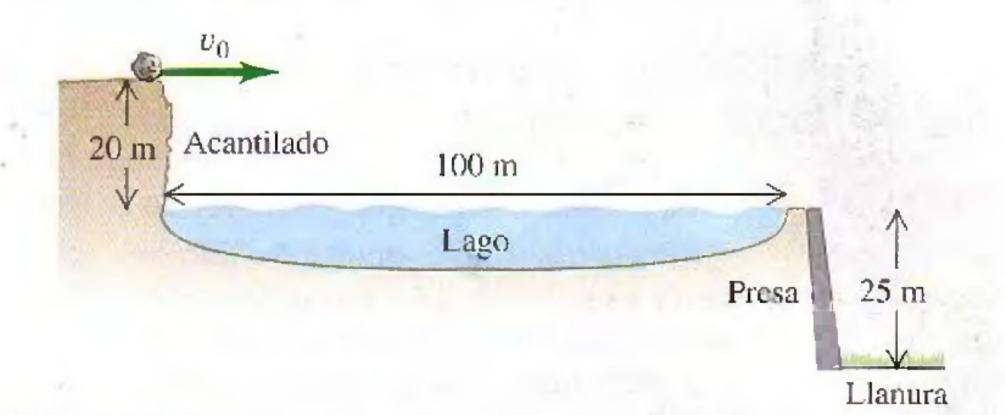
$$y = bx - cx^2$$

**3.20** Air resistance has a large cumula tive effect on the motion of a baseball. It this simulation we allow the baseball to fall below the height from which it was thrown (for example, the baseball could have been thrown from a cliff).



3.18 Un mariscal de campo novato lanza un balón con componente de velocidad inicial hacia arriba de 16.0 m/s y horizontal de 20.0 m/s. Haga caso omiso de la resistencia del aire. a) ¿Cuánto tiempo tarda el balón en llegar al cenit de la trayectoria? b) ¿A qué altura está este punto? c) ¿Cuánto tiempo pasa desde que se lanza el balón hasta que vuelve a su nivel original? ¿Qué relación hay entre este tiempo y el calculado en (a)? d) ¿Qué distancia horizontal viaja el balón en este tiempo? e) Dibuje gráficas x-t, y-t,  $v_x$ -t y  $v_y$ -t para el movimiento.

3.67 Un peñasco de 76.0 kg está rodando horizontalmente hacia el borde de un acantilado que está 20 m arriba de la superficie de un lago (Fig. 3.47). El tope de la cara vertical de una presa está a 100 m del pie del acantilado, al nivel de la superficie del lago. Hay una llanura 25 m debajo del tope de la presa. a) ¿Qué rapidez mínima debe tener la roca al perder contacto con el acantilado para llegar hasta la llanura sin golpear la presa? b) ¿A qué distancia del pie de la presa cae en la llanura?



### 3.4 Movimiento en un círculo

Movimiento circular uniforme: una partícula se mueve en un círculo con rapidez constante. La aceleración es perpendicular a la velocidad tangencial.

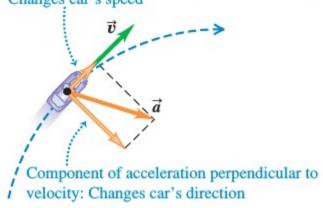
**3.27** A car moving along a circular path. If the car is in uniform circular motion as in (c), the speed is constant and the acceleration is directed toward the center of the circular path (compare Fig. 3.12).

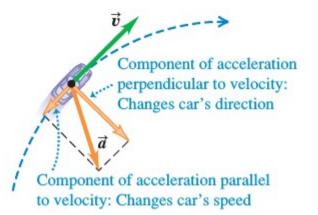
(a) Car speeding up along a circular path

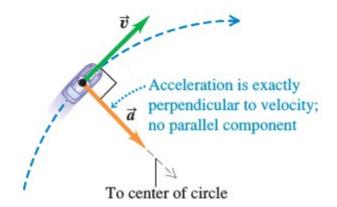
(b) Car slowing down along a circular path

(c) Uniform circular motion: Constant speed along a circular path

Component of acceleration parallel to velocity: Changes car's speed





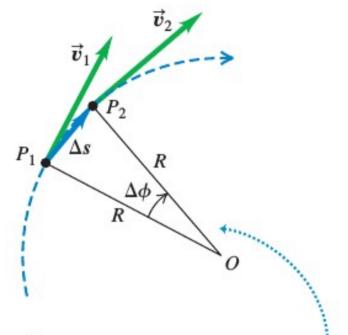


Los ángulos en Figura 3.28a y 3.28b son los mismos ya que  $v_1$  es perpendicular a  $OP_1$  y  $v_2$  es perpendicular a  $OP_2$ 

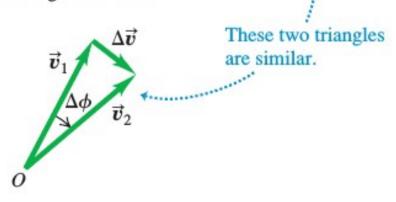
$$\frac{|\Delta \vec{\boldsymbol{v}}|}{v_1} = \frac{\Delta s}{R}$$
 or  $|\Delta \vec{\boldsymbol{v}}| = \frac{v_1}{R} \Delta s$ 

$$a_{\mathrm{av}} = \frac{\left|\Delta \vec{\boldsymbol{v}}\right|}{\Delta t} = \frac{v_1}{R} \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t}$$

- **3.28** Finding the velocity change  $\Delta \vec{v}$ , average acceleration  $\vec{a}_{av}$ , and instantaneous acceleration  $\vec{a}_{rad}$  for a particle moving in a circle with constant speed.
- (a) A particle moves a distance  $\Delta s$  at constant speed along a circular path.



(b) The corresponding change in velocity and average acceleration



$$a = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{v_1}{R} \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \frac{v_1}{R} \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t}$$

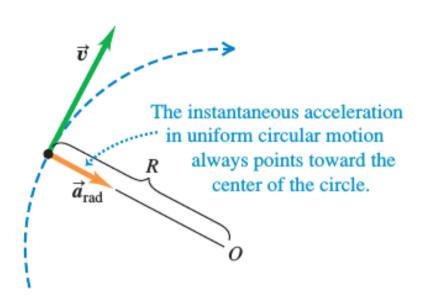
## En movimiento circular uniforme, la aceleración radial o centrípeta (hacia el centro)m esta dada por:

$$a_{\rm rad} = \frac{v^2}{R} \tag{3.28}$$

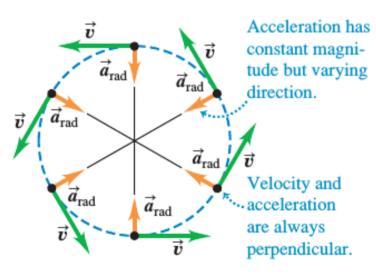
$$v = \frac{2\pi R}{T} \quad (3.29)$$

$$a_{\rm rad} = \frac{4\pi^2 R}{T^2}$$
 (3.30)

(c) The instantaneous acceleration

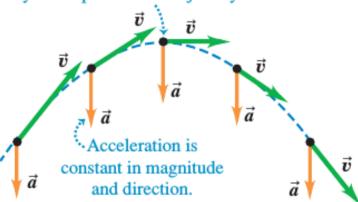


- **3.29** Acceleration and velocity (a) for a particle in uniform circular motion and (b) for a projectile with no air resistance.
- (a) Uniform circular motion



#### (b) Projectile motion

Velocity and acceleration are perpendicular only at the peak of the trajectory.



**Movimiento circular no uniforme,** la rapidez cambia y por tanto la aceleración tiene una componente radial y otra tangencial. Si v = 0 sólo hay aceleración radial

$$a_{\rm rad} = \frac{v^2}{R}$$
 and  $a_{\rm tan} = \frac{d|\vec{v}|}{dt}$  (3.31)

**3.30** A particle moving in a vertical loop with a varying speed, like a roller coaster car.

Speed slowest,  $a_{\text{rad}}$  minimum,  $a_{\text{tan}}$  zero

Speeding up;  $a_{\text{tan}}$  in Slowing down;  $a_{\text{tan}}$  opposite to  $\vec{v}$   $|\vec{a}| = a_{\text{rad}}$ Speed fastest,  $a_{\text{rad}}$  maximum,  $a_{\text{tan}}$  zero



**3.32** El radio de la órbita terrestre alrededor del Sol (suponiendo que fuera circular) es de  $1.50 \times 10^8$  km, y la Tierra la recorre en 365 días. a) Calcule la magnitud de la velocidad orbital de la Tierra en m/s. b) Calcule la aceleración radial hacia el Sol en m/s<sup>2</sup>. c) Repita las partes (a) y (b) para el movimiento del planeta Mercurio (radio orbital =  $5.79 \times 10^7$  km, periodo orbital = 88.0 días).

#### 3.5 Velocidad relativa

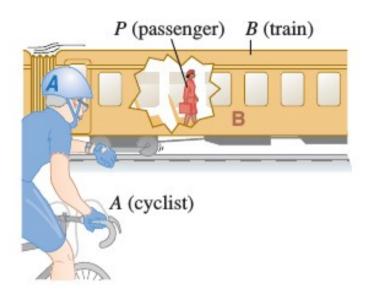
- Una dimensión: un pasajero camina a lo largo del pasillo de un tren a una velocidad de 1 m/s. El tren se mueve a una velocidad de 3 m/s. ¿Cuál es la velocidad del pasajero?

Para alguien en B la velocidad de P sería 1 m/s, para alguien en A sería 4 m/s.

La velocidad relativa depende del marco de referencia.

**3.32** (a) A passenger walking in a train. (b) The position of the passenger relative to the cyclist's frame of reference and the train's frame of reference.

(a)



x<sub>P/A</sub> Posición de P con respecto a A

x<sub>P/B</sub> Posición de P con respecto a B

XB/A Posición del origen de B con respecto al origen de A

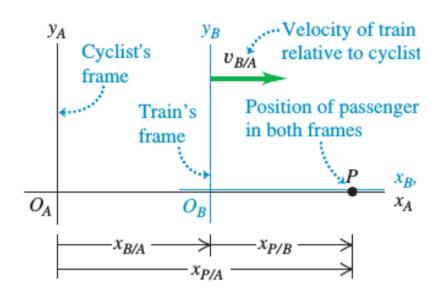
$$x_{P/A} = x_{P/B} + x_{B/A}$$
 (3.32)

$$\frac{dx_{P/A}}{dt} = \frac{dx_{P/B}}{dt} + \frac{dx_{B/A}}{dt} \quad \text{or} \quad$$

$$v_{P/A-x} = v_{P/B-x} + v_{B/A-x}$$
 (3.33)

$$v_{A/B-x} = -v_{B/A-x}$$
 (3.34)





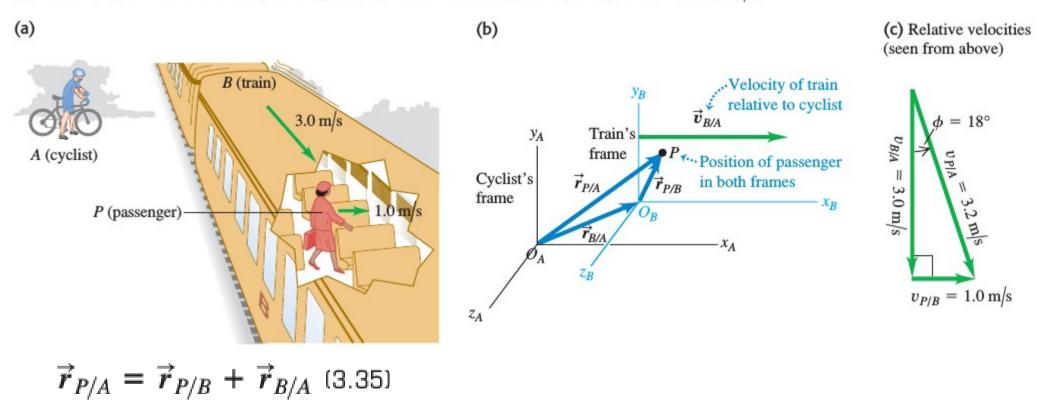
$$v_{P/B-x} = +1.0 \text{ m/s}$$
  $v_{B/A-x} = +3.0 \text{ m/s}$ 

$$v_{P/A-x} = +1.0 \text{ m/s} + 3.0 \text{ m/s} = +4.0 \text{ m/s}$$

### Velocidad relativa en 2-3D:

### Ahora el pasajero camina de un lado al otro del bagón produciendo un movimiento en 2D

**3.34** (a) A passenger walking across a railroad car. (b) Position of the passenger relative to the cyclist's frame and the train's frame. (c) Vector diagram for the velocity of the passenger relative to the ground (the cyclist's frame),  $\vec{v}_{P/A}$ .



Transformación de velocidades de Galileo:

$$\vec{v}_{P/A} = \vec{v}_{P/B} + \vec{v}_{B/A}$$
 (3.36)

$$v_{P/A} = \sqrt{(3.0 \text{ m/s})^2 + (1.0 \text{ m/s})^2} = \sqrt{10 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2} = 3.2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{v_{P/B}}{v_{B/A}} = \frac{1.0 \text{ m/s}}{3.0 \text{ m/s}}$$
 and  $\phi = 18^{\circ}$ 

$$\vec{\boldsymbol{v}}_{A/B} = -\vec{\boldsymbol{v}}_{B/A} \quad (3.37)$$

3.41 Cruce del río I. Un río fluye al sur a 2.0 m/s. Un hombre cruza el río en una lancha de motor con velocidad relativa al agua de 4.2 m/s al este. El río tiene 800 m de anchura. a) ¿Qué velocidad (magnitud y dirección) tiene la lancha relativa a la Tierra? b) ¿Cuánto tiempo tarda en cruzar el río? c) ¿A qué distancia al sur de su punto de partida llegará a la otra orilla?

### Ejercicios recomendados

3, 4, 8, 10, 14, 18, 21, 24, 26, 30, 32, 37, 39, 46, 63, 78